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COALVILLE
URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

(R. WYATT JAMIE, M.A., M.B., C.M., D.P.H. Camb.,)

FOR THE YEAR 1910.

COALVILLE:

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Report of the Medical Officer of Health, For the Year 1910.

To the Coalville Urban District Council,

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of submitting to you a Report respecting the health and sanitary condition of the district for the year 1910.

May I explain that a considerable amount of the information given in this Report, is superfluous, as far as the Urban Council is concerned, seeing that from local knowledge, and from my monthly reports they are conversant with the main facts concerning the individual outbreaks of infectious disease, and the general sanitary condition of the district, but in compliance with a memorandum of the Local Government Board, Annual Reports are also for the information of that Board and the County Council.

A copy is also required to be sent to the Secretary of State, Home Office, as the Medical Officer of Health is required to specifically report on the administration within his district of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901. Many facts therefore which are known locally, are embodied in this Report.

The Coalville Urban District consists of three wards, viz.: the Coalville or Central ward, the Whitwick or North ward, and the Hugglescote or South ward, and covers an area (exclusive of area covered by water) of 5,980 acres.

The population at 1901 census was 15,280, and the number of inhabited houses 3105.

The estimated population to the middle of 1910 was 18950.

Since the census of 1901, 680 additional houses have been built.

BIRTH RATE.

During the year 1910, 589 births were registered as compared with 605 for 1909. These consisted of 281 males and 308 females.

This gives a birth rate of 31 per 1000, as compared with 32 for the previous year. The average for the previous ten years was 34. Thus the birth rate is 3 per 1000 under the average for the last ten years.

The rate for England and Wales for 1909 was 25·6, and for the county of Leicester 24·8. Our birth rate, therefore, is 5 per 1000 higher than that of the country generally.

MORTALITY RATES.

During 1910, the total deaths were 235 as compared with 210 for 1909.

This gives a death rate of 12·4 per 1000. The average rate for the last ten years was 14·2. For England and Wales the general death rate for 1909 was 14·5, and for Leicestershire 13·3.

Our death rate is thus 2 under the general death rate of the country, and is also about the same under the average of the district for the previous ten years.

Of these 108 occurred in Coalville, 67 in Hugglescote and 60 in Whitwick. The following Table gives the ward population, estimated to the middle of 1910, the number of deaths, and death rate in each ward and for the whole district.

TABLE 1.

WARD.	Population.	Number of Deaths.	Rate per 1000.
Coalville	8870	108	12·1
Hugglescote	5450	67	12·4
Whitwick	4630	60	13
Whole District	18950	235	12·4

From the above table it will be seen that the death rate is very uniform throughout the three wards.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The following table gives the Infantile Mortality for each ward and for the whole district.

TABLE 2.

WARD.	Population.	Number of Births.	Deaths under one year.	Rate per 1000 births registered.
Coalville	8870	277	35	125
Hugglescote	5450	169	17	100
Whitwick	4630	143	19	132
Whole District	18950	589	71	120

Our average for the previous ten years was 146. It is thus 26 per 1000 more favourable than our average for the previous ten years, and from this point of view is gratifying. But the mortality of 120 per 1000 births is still terribly high, and shows the large field for work under the Notification of Births Act, for Health Visitors, etc. This Authority was favourable to the adoption of the Act, but an impression prevailed that more uniform action throughout the county would be obtained by initiation of administration under the County Council.

It will be noted that 71 deaths, out of a total of 235, were amongst infants under one year. In other words one child out of every 8 born died before it reached the age of one year.

Looking closely into this important subject we find the causes in detail as follows :

Measles	2	Syphilis...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough...	3	Convulsions	...	...	...	5
Gastro-intestinal Ailments	7	Bronchitis	...	...	...	8
Premature Birth	16	Pneumonia	...	...	...	5
Injury at Birth	1	Laryngitis	...	...	...	1
Debility	11	Other Causes	...	...	...	7
Tubercular Disease	4					

It will be noticed that Premature Birth, Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Convulsions accounted for 34 deaths. It is satisfactory to note that so few deaths are attributed to Gastro-intestinal Ailments. A more general use of woolen clothing, instead of flannelette or cotton is desirable.

Tubercular Disease mainly in the form of Meningitis, caused 4 deaths. As far as my observation goes, an improvement has taken place in the method of feeding children. Improved feeding bottles and milk sterilizers are in more general use.

TABLE 3.

Age.	Coalville.	Hugglescote.	Whitwick.	Whole District.
Under one year	35	17	19	71
One and under 5	20	10	7	37
Five and under 15	4	1	0	5
Fifteen and under 25	7	5	3	15
Twenty-five and under 65	34	20	15	69
Sixty-five and upwards	8	14	16	38
Totals	108	67	60	235

The above Table (3) gives the deaths classified according to age periods, from which it will be seen that out of a total of 235 deaths, 108 occurred amongst children under 5 years of age. The age period—five and under fifteen—give five deaths only, and that between 15 and 25 gives 15. Thirty-eight had reached the age of 65 and upwards.

The following table gives the deaths classified according to diseases in each ward.

TABLE 4.

Disease.	Coalville.	Hugglescote.	Whitwick.	Whole District.
Measles	8	3	1	12
Scarlatina	0	1	0	1
Whooping Cough ...	2	2	0	4
Enteric Fever	2	0	0	2
Influenza	0	2	2	4
Diarrhoea	0	1	0	1
Enteritis	1	0	0	1
Gastritis	4	2	3	9
Erysipelas	0	0	1	1
Phthisis	8	6	2	16
Other Tubercular Diseases	6	4	3	13
Cancer	10	1	1	12
Bronchitis	5	4	12	21
Pneumonia	5	5	3	13
Pleurisy	1	0	0	1
Alcoholism	1	1	0	2
Venereal Disease ...	2	0	0	2
Premature Birth ...	8	2	6	16
Accidents of Parturition	0	1	1	2
Heart Diseases	9	7	3	19
Accidents	3	0	2	5
Suicides	0	0	1	1
Rheumatic Fever ...	1	0	0	1
Other causes	32	25	19	76
Total	108	67	60	235

The more noticeable features of the foregoing table are :

(1) Twenty-nine deaths (same number as for 1908) due to Tubercular disease, 16 being due to Consumption, and 13 to other tubercular diseases. This disease alone accounts for more than one-ninth of the total deaths.

(2) Twelve deaths were due to Measles, eight only to the other zymotic diseases, viz. : one due to Scarlatina, 4 to Whooping Cough, 2 to Enteric Fever, and 1 to Diarrhoea. No death was caused by Diphtheria, although 16 cases were notified during the year.

(3) Thirty-five were attributed to diseases of the respiratory organs, 21 to Bronchitis, 13 to Pneumonia and 1 to Pleurisy. More than two-thirds of these occurred during the last quarter of the year, when the weather was unusually inclement and variable.

(4) Cancer caused 22 deaths. This is about the average rate. Ten of these occurred in Coalville.

(5) Alcoholism caused 2 deaths, and there were 5 due to accidental injuries, and one was the result of suicide.

ZYMOTIC DISEASE.

A total of 20 deaths were due to what are usually called Zymotic diseases. The following table gives the number of deaths due to each disease in each ward and for the whole district.

TABLE 5.

	Coalville.	Hugglescote.	Whitwick.	Whole District.
Population ...	8870	5450	4630	18950
Measles ...	8	3	1	12
Whooping Cough	2	2	0	4
Scarlatina ...	0	1	0	1
Diphtheria ...	0	0	0	0
Enteric Fever ...	2	0	0	2
Diarrhoea...	0	1	0	1
Totals ...	12	7	1	20
Rate per 1000 ...	1.1	1.2	.2	.9

For Leicestershire for 1909 the rate was .69. For England and Wales for the same year 1.1.

It will be noted that Measles was responsible for more than half of the total due to zymotic disease.

A short account follows respecting the outbreaks of Infectious disease in the district during the year 1910.

MEASLES.

This has caused the epidemic of the year 1910, 12 deaths occurred from this cause, 10 of these being amongst children between the age of 1 and 5. Next to the year 1898, when 31 deaths resulted from this cause, 1910 ranks next in mortality from Measles. About every 5 or 6 years an epidemic of Measles may be counted upon, that is when sufficient time has elapsed for a fresh lot of susceptible children to appear. Since 1898 we have had one prevalent outbreak, which caused six deaths, but it occurred in the warmer months of the year, and was over early in October, whilst the epidemic of 1910 extended right into the winter months when most of the deaths occurred, either from Pneumonia or Broncho-Pneumonia. Practically every susceptible child was affected.

There appeared also during the epidemic several varieties of the disease. There was a difference in the colour of rash, also in the persistence of the rash. Some were associated with Mumps, others assumed a Scarlatina type, as far as the throat symptoms were concerned, and amongst this variety a large proportion of the fatalities occurred. It was interesting to note that in several of these cases Scarlatina had been present fairly recently in the row or house.

In Measles I should favour compulsory notification. At first the advantages might be scarcely commensurate with the expense, but in time the disease would be kept much more in control than at present. Very little notice is taken at present, in the sense of isolating the affected child, or in excluding other children from the affected house. There is often present the idea that all children *must have* the Measles, and consequently they think that shielding them from one epidemic merely postpones the seizure till the next.

One must keep on repeating that Measles is a dangerous infectious disease and an epidemic with a loss of 12 children, ought in the future to be less possible, were only ordinary precautions of isolation, and at all events of exclusion of susceptible children from affected homes more generally practised.

Notification would direct attention to both its infectious and dangerous nature.

SCARLATINA.

Forty cases were notified during 1910, as compared with 133 for the previous year. Most of the cases were "contact" cases from the epidemic of 1909. Eighteen cases occurred in Coalville, 16 in Hugglescote and 6 in Whitwick. One death resulted from this cause.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

This disease maintained its reputation as a dangerous disease, adding 4 to the deaths for 1910. Three of these were under one year of age. On account of its insidious beginning and long duration it is but little amenable to precautions, and like Measles it is not popularly regarded as a serious disease.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Five cases of Typhoid Fever were notified, all in the Coalville ward, and all in rows previously affected by the disease. Two cases proved fatal. Three were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

DIPHTHERIA.

Of this disease in 1910 there were notified 16 cases, as compared with 39 in 1906, 81 in 1907 20 in 1908, 14 in 1909. Most of the cases were of a mild type, and the serum treatment was generally practised. Advantage was also taken of the free bacteriological examination provided. As far as could be ascertained the milk supply played no part either in the causation or the propagation of the disease.

GASTRO-INTESTINAL AILMENTS.

Under this head are included all forms of Diarrhœa, Enteritis and Gastro-Intestinal Catarrh. These ailments were prevalent in the autumn and summer months, and six deaths amongst children under one year resulted from these causes. In several cases the disease was fairly attributable to irritation set up by foul feeding bottles. Eleven deaths in all were caused by these ailments.

TUBERCULOUS DISEASE.

Twenty-nine deaths were caused by Tuberculous Disease, as compared with 33 for 1909. Of these 16 were caused by Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 13 by Tuberculous disease of other organs. The experience of 1910 is still a further justification of my remarks respecting this disease in my report of last year. Nothing short of compulsory notification, with subsequent isolation and treatment will materially reduce the mortality from this disease.

HOUSE ACCOMMODATION.

This is fairly sufficient, and the class of houses is improving. Byelaws are enforced. The requirements as to air-space, etc., are easily complied with, the district being still largely rural. Of the older houses an increasing number are being provided with water closets instead of the ash-pit privies. The staple industries of the place are coal mining, railway wagon making, quarrying stone for macadam and elastic web manufacture.

SEWERAGE.

During the year 1910, a considerable amount of re-drainage of old property has been effected. Both the Kelham Bridge and Snarrows Sewerage Farms have worked satisfactorily.

WATER SUPPLY.

This is pumped from a deep well in the sand-stone measures and is abundant. The result of analysis of the water continues satisfactory. During the year a considerable number of additional houses have laid on the public water supply.

SCAVENGING.

The refuse, as formerly, is disposed of upon agricultural land. Some of the dry ash is separated and carted to suitable tips. The more general use of dust bins, and the gradual conversion of the ash-pit privies into water closets are gradually making efficient scavenging less difficult.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

These may be described as in a fairly satisfactory state. From time to time complaints arise from those living near of periodic nuisances from the removal of offal and liquid refuse.

As in previous reports, I would again point out that the provision of a public abattoir, would be a marked improvement on the present state of things.

BAKEHOUSES.

The Bakehouses are in a fairly satisfactory condition. It would be an obvious improvement were all Bakehouses provided with the public Water Supply.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

In connection with these a considerable amount of work has been done, but to fully comply with these orders, a large amount of detail work still remains.

SCHOOLS.

During 1910 a large amount of work has been done in the matter of the medical inspection of school children. It is already manifest that good will accrue both to the children and to the community from this work. Exhaustive inspection and reports respecting the sanitary condition of the Elementary Schools are made from time to time to the Education Committee of the County Council.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

During the year 1910, this has been used for the treatment of Typhoid cases, where isolation and adequate nursing were impracticable at home.

Once again I would respectfully urge upon the Council the importance of the provision of at least two more wards.

Perchloride of Mercury, Formalin, Sulphur Dioxide, Izal Powder and Sanitas have been the disinfectants in use.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

The Register of these is complete, and systematic inspections are made. Several minor sanitary defects have been remedied. Occupiers are notified by circular, and lime-washing and cleansing are required to be carried out simultaneously as far as practicable.

HOMEWORK.

In the Urban District there are comparatively few houses where homework is done. The local factories do not employ outworkers. A few are intermittently employed by manufacturers in Leicester or Loughborough, mostly as seamers of stockings. Whenever infectious disease occurs in one of these houses the "homework" is discontinued until the house has been disinfected, and a reasonable time allowed for repeat cases.

In conclusion I beg to draw attention to the Report of the Sanitary Inspector, hereto appended, and to the large amount of valuable detail sanitary work referred to therein.

Speaking generally, steady progress has been made in general sanitary administration. The district generally is now benefitting from a more methodical and systematic discharge of sanitary duties.

The usual statistical tables are appended.

I have the honour to be, MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient servant,

R. WYATT JAMIE,

February 8th, 1911

M.A., M.B., C.M., D.P.H., Camb.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTOR'S WORK

FOR THE YEAR 1910.

Length of Sewers laid by the Authority	$\frac{3}{4}$ mile		
Houses erected	75		
Closets erected (Pan closets in outlying districts)	1		
Water Closets erected	85		
Complaints received during the year	41		
Houses and premises inspected :			
<i>Re</i> Ashpit Accumulations ...	8600		
<i>Re</i> Water Supply	200		
<i>Re</i> General Nuisances	1320—10120		
Houses and premises re-inspected :			
<i>Re</i> Ashpit Accumulations ...	4600		
<i>Re</i> Water Supply	120		
<i>Re</i> General Nuisances	1320—6040		
Notices served to secure abatement of Nuisances :			
By General Form	3564		
By Statutory Form	450—4014		
Houses disinfected :			
After Statutory Infectious Diseases	71		
Tuberculosis, etc., fumigations ..	21		
Schools disinfected	12—104		
Accumulations of Refuse removed :			
Nightsoil Accumulations ...	1100		
Other Accumulations	6—1106		
		Drains repaired, cleansed, trapped, etc. ...	38
		Drains relaid on old property	18
		Areas repaved	5
		Areas otherwise improved	2
		Privy, Ashpit, Cesspool, etc., nuisances abated	24
		Wells, cisterns, etc., closed	32
		Houses to which Town Water has been newly supplied	200
		Water Closets substituted for Privies ...	25
		Roofs, spouts, etc., repaired	10
		Houses cleansed and Limewashed ..	6
		Piggery nuisances abated	9
		Overcrowding cases abated	9
		Dangerous Buildings dealt with	11
		Houses closed as unfit for habitation ...	3
		New dust bins provided	11
		Nightsoil Carting Nuisances dealt with ...	12
		Unclassified Nuisances remedied	17
		Reports to Medical Officer <i>re</i> Infectious Diseases	55
		School Notifications <i>re</i> Infectious Diseases...	96
		Sanitary Reports to Committees	17
		Sanitary Reports to Council	10

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The three common lodging houses at Whitwick have been maintained in a satisfactory state, and no overcrowding or cases of Infectious Disease have occurred therein. Monthly Day Inspections and occasional Mid-night Inspections have been made. Limewashing of the whole of the premises has been carried out twice during the year according to statutory requirements. The Lodging Houses are amply large enough for the persons accommodated, who, this year, have amounted to a total of 16,236. There is thus an increase in comparison with the total of 11,421 for the year 1909. The highest total for persons accommodated was reached in the year 1903, at the figure of 22,924 lodgers.

SCAVENGING.

There is some increase in the work carried out by the Council under this heading, and especially is it satisfactory to note that the system of dust bin scavenging is gradually growing in the district.

During the year 1880 loads of refuse were removed, against 1770 in 1909, and 550 going right back to 1901. The number of dust bins emptied by the Council's staff has this year been 2500, against 600 for 1906. Disposal of the refuse still takes place as before on agricultural land, the innocuous dry ash being generally carted to a suitable tip.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The year 1910 was not such a busy one in the above connection as the year 1909, but full attention has been given to all infectious cases and disinfectants and printed instructions supplied, and fumigation carried out on completion of each case. The total number of houses fumigated has been 92, including 21 in respect of Tuberculosis, and 12 Schools have also been dealt with. As usual opportunity has been taken wherever possible to introduce such things as water closets, town water supply, improved drainage arrangements, and to make representations to owners which, without the occurrence of the disease upon the premises might have not been so effectual. A generally improved state of sanitation still continues to be created, the benefit of which is no doubt reflected in the infectious diseases percentage.

WATER SUPPLY.

During the year it has been necessary to require the owners of 200 houses to lay on the town supply of water. Several houses have voluntarily taken a supply from the town mains. Consequently 255 houses have been supplied with town water during 1910. The total number of houses in the district supplied stands at 2575. The half-yearly analyses of the town water shew it to be of excellent quality.

HOUSE DRAINAGE.

Although, as already stated several times, the work under this heading is expected to ultimately decrease, consequent upon the large amount of re-drainage carried out on old property during the recent years, still 18 old properties have been entirely re-drained during 1910, compared with 19 for 1909, and 25 for 1908. A great feature of the re-drainage question is the gradual increase of water closets upon old property. 25 water closets have been provided upon old property this year which is very satisfactory compared with 25 for 1909, though much less than the record number of 58 for 1908. On the other hand no new privies are now ever erected, except in a few odd cases where the town supply of water is not available. This year there have been no such cases.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

The 17 Registered Slaughter Houses and 3 Licensed Slaughter Houses have been generally satisfactorily maintained and there is nothing of moment to report concerning them.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS ORDERS, 1885-6-9.

One or two further Dairies and Cowsheds have been registered and considerable attention has been given to a few particular cases where conditions were reported or found to be unsatisfactory, but work under these Orders still requires further detailing.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

The various Workshops, Bakehouses, etc., have been maintained in a good state. During the year a special investigation has taken place into the water supply question of the Bakehouses with the result that all the Bakehouses, with the exception of 5, have been compelled to take a supply of water from the town mains. Of the outstanding five, three will most certainly be supplied with the town water by the end of February, 1911. One Bakehouse at Whitwick which was re-opened after having been closed on sanitary grounds, has been completely and entirely re-organised sanitarily at very considerable cost.

A new Factory has been built at Whitwick, and the requirements of the Act have been kept under view, especially with reference to sufficiency of sanitary conveniences and separate accommodation for the sexes in this respect.

The Factories and Workshops in the district do not employ outworkers. A good deal of work known locally as "seaming" is done, but in a very intermittent fashion, and it is scarcely possible to obtain an exact list. It may however be stated that no infectious diseases have occurred on any premises where any kind of home work is taken in, during the current year.

TABLE 1.—COALVILLE URBAN DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1910 and previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District	Deaths of Non-resid'nts regis-tered in Public Institutions in the District	Deaths of Resi-dents regist'd inpublic Institutions beyond the District	Nett deaths at all ages belonging to the district.	
		Number	Rate. *	Under 1 year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number	Rate. *
				Number	Rate per 1000 births registered	Number	Rate. *					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1900	14750	552	37	83	150	236	16.0					
1901	15280	561	36	94	167	252	16.4					
1902	15550	515	37	94	160	223	14.3					
1903	15956	623	39	88	141	207	12.9					
1904	16300	596	36	82	137	228	13.9			7	235	14
1905	16800	530	31	91	171	243	14.4			12	255	15.1
1906	17500	583	33	87	149	250	14.2			14	264	14.5
1907	17900	573	32	77	134	220	12.2			19	239	13.3
1908	18200	562	30	95	169	267	14.6			10	277	15.2
1909	18560	605	32	52	86	210	11.3			17	227	12.2
Averages for years 1900-1909.	16481	564	34	82	146	232	14.2			13	249	14
1910	18950	589	31	71	120	235	12.4			14	249	13.1

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in column 7 of this Table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term “Non-residents” is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term “Residents” is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The “Public Institutions” to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made should be given on the back of this Table.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water.)	5980	Total population at all ages, 15,280	} At Census of 1901.
		Number of inhabited houses, 3105	
		Average number of persons per house, 4.9	

I.	II.	III.
Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
None	Leicester Infirmary. Leicestershire County Asylum. Ashby-de-la-Zouch Workhouse.	
Is the Union Workhouse within the District? No.		

TABLE 2.—COALVILLE URBAN DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1910 and previous years.

Names of Localities.	COALVILLE WARD.				HUGGLESCOTE WARD.				WHITWICK WARD.			
YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
	<i>a.</i>	<i>b.</i>	<i>c.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>b.</i>	<i>c.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>b.</i>	<i>c.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1900	5970	218	86	29	4360	159	55	22	4240	175	95	32
1901	7158	262	118	51	4402	161	69	24	3720	138	65	19
1902	7278	280	107	49	4482	164	52	17	3890	141	64	28
1903	7478	292	88	42	4582	175	53	17	3890	156	66	29
1904	7632	270	95	36	4690	188	76	27	3978	138	57	19
1905	7932	256	119	48	4790	144	83	33	4078	130	41	10
1906	8280	275	110	37	4980	165	75	27	4240	143	65	23
1907	8380	265	83	33	5130	167	75	20	4390	141	62	24
1908	8524	265	127	46	5218	165	83	29	4458	132	57	20
1909	8710	264	89	24	5310	185	63	18	4540	156	58	10
Averages of years 1900 to 1909.	7565	260	101	37	4750	165	67	22	4157	146	63	20
1910	8870	277	108	35	5450	169	67	17	4630	143	60	19

NOTES.—(a) The separate localities adopted for this table should be areas of which the population are obtainable from the census returns, such as wards, parishes or groups of parishes, or registration sub-districts. Block 1 may, if desired, be used for the whole district; and blocks 2, 3, &c., for the several localities. In small districts without recognised divisions of known population this Table need not be filled up.

(b) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the district are to be included in sub-column *c* of this table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district excluded. (See note on Table I., as to meaning of terms "resident" and "non-resident.")

(c) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be allotted to the respective localities according to the addresses of the deceased.

(d) Care should be taken that the gross totals of the several columns in this Table respectively equal the corresponding total for the whole district in Tables I. and IV.; thus the totals of sub-columns *a*, *b*, and *c* should agree with the figures for the year in the columns 2, 3 and 12, respectively, of Table I.: the gross total of the sub-column *c* should agree with the total of column 2 in Table IV., and the gross total of sub-columns *d* with the total of column 3 in Table IV.

TABLE 3.—COALVILLE URBAN DISTRICT.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1910.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN THE WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.			* * No. of cases removed to Hospital from each Locality.			
	At all Ages.	At Age†—Years.						Coal-ville.	Huggle-scote.	Whit-wick.	Coal-ville.	Huggle-scote.	Whit-wick.	Total cases removed to Hospital
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and up'wds							
Small-pox ...														
Cholera ...														
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ...	16		6	8	2			7	4	5				
Erysipelas ...	18	1		1	1	11	4	12	4	2		H	Coalville Urban Council	
Scarlet Fever ...	40		7	26	6	1		18	16	6				
Typhus Fever ...														
Enteric Fever ...	5			1	4			5			3			3
Relapsing Fever ...														
Continued Fever ...														
Puerperal Fever ...	1				1			1						
Plague ...														
* Phthisis ...	2				1	1		2						
TOTALS.	82	1	13	36	15	13	4	45	24	13	3			3

NOTES.—The localities adopted for this table should be the same as those in Tables II. and IV.

State in space below the name of the isolation hospital, if any, to which residents in the district, suffering from infectious disease, are usually sent. Mark (H) the locality in which it is situated, or if not within the district, state where it is situated, and in what district. The name of the authority by whom the hospital is provided should also be given. Mark (W) the locality in which a workhouse is situated.

* This space may be used for record of other disease the notification (compulsory or voluntary) of which is in force in the district.

† These age columns for notifications should be filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health, by inquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

* * Column 8 should be filled up with the Totals of cases removed to Hospital, where the District is divided into separate localities or consists of only one undivided area.

Isolation Hospital, Name and Situation: Isolation Hospital, Hugglescote, Leicestershire.

Total available beds, 6.

Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated, one.

TABLE 4.—COALVILLE URBAN DISTRICT.
Causes of, and Ages at Death during Year 1910.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.							Deaths at all ages of "Residents" belonging to localities whether occurring in or beyond the district			Total deaths whether of 'Residents' or "Non-Residents" in public institutions in the district.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and up-wards	Coal-ville	Huggle-scote	Whit-wick	
Small-pox ...											
Measles ...	12	2	10					8	3	1	
Scarlet fever ...	1		1						1		
Whooping-cough ...	4	3	1					2	2		
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) ...											
Croup ...											
Fever { Typhus ...											
Enteric ...	2				1	1		2			
Other continued ...											
Epidemic Influenza ...	4		1			1	2		2	2	
Cholera ...											
Plague ...											
Diarrhoea (see notes at back) ...	1	1							1		
Enteritis (see notes at back) ...	1	1						1			
Gastritis (see notes at back) ...	9	6	2	1				4	2	3	
Puerperal fever (see notes at back) ...											
Erysipelas ...	1						1			1	
Phthisis, (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	16			1	8	7		8	6	2	
Other tuberculous diseases ...	13	4	6	1	1		1	6	4	3	
Cancer, malignant disease (see notes at back) ...	12					10	2	10	1	1	
Bronchitis ...	21	8	3	1		4	5	5	4	12	
Pneumonia ...	13	5	3		1	4		5	5	3	
Pleurisy ...	1						1	1			
Other diseases of respiratory organs											
Alcoholism ...											
Cirrhosis of Liver } ...	2					2		1	1		
Venereal Diseases ...	2	1				1		2			
Premature birth ...	16	16						8	2	6	
Diseases and accidents of parturition ...	2				1	1			1	1	
Heart diseases ...	19				1	13	5	9	7	3	
Accidents ...	5		1			4		3		2	
Suicides ...	1					1				1	
Rheumatic fever ...	1			1				1			
All other causes ...	76	24	9		2	20	21	32	25	19	
All causes ...	235	71	37	5	15	69	38	108	67	60	

NOTES ON TABLES IV. AND V.

- (a) In Table IV., all deaths of "Residents" occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be *included* with the other deaths in the columns for the several age groups (columns 2-8.) They are also, in columns 9-15, to be *included* among the deaths in their respective "Localities" according to the previous addresses of the deceased as given by the Registrars. Deaths of "Non-residents" occurring in public institutions in the district are in like manner to be *excluded* from columns 2-8 and 9-15 of Table IV.
- (b) See notes on Table I. as to the meaning of "Residents" and "Non-residents" and as to the "Public Institutions" to be taken into account for the purpose of these Tables. The "Localities" in Table IV. should be the same as those in Tables II. and III.
- (c) All deaths occurring in public institutions situated within the district, whether of "Residents" or of "Non-residents" are, in addition to being dealt with as in note (a), to be entered in the last column of Table IV. The total number in this column should equal the figures for the year in column 9, Table I.
- (d) The total deaths in the several "Localities" in columns 9-15 of Table IV. should equal those for the year in the same localities in Table II., sub-column c. The total deaths at all ages in column 2 of Table IV. should equal the gross total of columns 9-15, and the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.
- (e) Under the heading of "Diarrhoea" are to be included deaths registered as due to Epidemic diarrhoea, Epidemic enteritis, Infective enteritis, Zymotic enteritis, Summer diarrhoea, Dysentery and Dysenteric diarrhoea, Choleraic diarrhoea, Cholera, (other than Asiatic or epidemic), and Cholera Nostras.
- Deaths from diarrhoea secondary to some other well-defined disease should be included under the latter.
- Deaths from Enteritis, Mucro-Enteritis, Gastro-Enteritis, and Gastritis (see under the heading Diarrhoeal Diseases in Table V.) in Tables IV. and V. should be placed immediately below, but separately from, those enumerated under the heading Diarrhoea as defined by enumeration above. This is particularly important for deaths under one year of age, as many of the deaths in infancy returned as due to Enteritis are really caused by Epidemic Diarrhoea. In the course of years, by the adoption of this recommendation, it will be practicable to ascertain the probable amount of transfer between these different headings.
- (f) Under the headings of "Cancer" and "Puerperal fever" should be included all registered deaths from causes comprised within these general terms. Thus: Under "Cancer" should be included deaths from Cancer, Carcinoma, Malignant disease, Scirrhus, Epithelioma, Sarcoma, Villous tumour and Papilloma of bladder, Rodent ulcer. Under "Puerperal Fever" are to be included deaths from Pyæmia, Septicæmia, Sapræmia, Pelvic peritonitis, Peri- and Endo-Metritis occurring in the Puerperium.
- (g) Under "Congenital Defects" in Table V. are to be included deaths from Atelectasis, Icterus neonatorum, Navel hæmorrhage, Malformations and Congenital hydrocephalus.
- (h) Under "Tuberculous Meningitis" are to be included deaths from Acute hydrocephalus.
- (i) Under "Other Tuberculous Diseases" are to be included deaths from Tuberculosis, Tuberculosis of bones, joints and other organs, Lupus and Scrofula.
- (j) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all Inquest cases are to be classed as "Certified"; all other deaths are to be regarded as "Uncertified."
-

In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables I., II., III., IV. and V., attention has been given to the notes on the Tables.

R. WYATT JAMIE, *Medical Officer of Health.*

8th February, 1911.

Deaths from stated causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.
(See Notes facing Table IV.)

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1-2 Months	2-3 Months	3-4 Months	4-5 Months	5-6 Months	6-7 Months	7-8 Months	8-9 Months	9-10 Months	10-11 Months	11-12 Months	Total deaths under 1 year
All Causes	Certified	...	...	8	7	7	2	24	5	6	6	3	1	6	3	8	8	0	1	71
	Uncertified	...	...																	
Common Infectious Diseases	Smallpox	...	...																	
	Chicken-pox	...	...																	
	Measles	...	...											1					1	2
	Scarlet Fever	...	...																	
	Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup	...	...																	
Diarrhoeal Diseases (See Notes to Tables iv.)	Whooping Cough...	...	...							1						1	1			3
	Diarrhoea, all forms	...	...													1				1
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis	...	...								1						1			2
	Gastro-enteritis	...	...															1		
Wasting Diseases.	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	...	...							1						2	1			4
	Premature Birth	...	...	5	3	5	2	15			1									16
	Congenital Defects (See Notes to Table iv.)	...	...																	
	Injury at Birth	...	...	1				1												1
	Want of Breast-milk, starvation	...	...																	
Tuberculous Diseases.	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	...	...	2	1	2		5	2	1	1					2				11
	Tuberculous Meningitis (See Notes to Table iv.)	...	...																	2
	Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica	...	...											1						1
Other Causes.	Other Tuberculous Diseases (See Notes to Table iv.)	...	...									1			1		1			3
	Erysipelas	...	...																	
	Syphilis	...	...							1										1
	Rickets	...	...																	
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...																	
	Convulsions	...	...		1			1	1	1					1	1				5
	Bronchitis	...	...						2			1		2		1	2			8
	Laryngitis	...	...								1									1
	Pneumonia	...	...							1				2	1		1			5
	Suffocation, overlying	...	...																	
Other causes	...	...		2			2		1	1	1	1				1			7	
				8	7	7	2	24	5	6	6	3	1	6	3	8	8	0	1	71
District of COALVILLE (Urban). Population (estimated to middle of 1910), 18,950.																				
Births in the year		legitimate	573	Deaths in the year of		legitimate infants	67													
		illegitimate	16			illegitimate infants	4													
Deaths from all causes at all ages 235.																				

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1910,
for the Urban District of Coalville,

On the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with
Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories, including Factory Laundries ...	4		
Workshops, including Workshop Laundries ..	51	51 circular letters. 2 written notices.	
Workplaces, other than Outworkers' premises included in part 3 of this Report ...			
Total	55	53	

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecu- tions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H. M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	2	2	(both bakehouses)	
Want of ventilation				
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors	No wet processes where floors not properly-drained			
Other nuisances				
Sanitary Accommodation { insufficient	1 The subject of present negotiations with Chief			
{ unsuitable or defective	Lady Inspector.			
{ not separate for sexes	One new large factory approaching completion			
	specially supervised with reference to sanitary			
	accommodation.			
	No underground Bakehouses.			
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ...	2	2	(re limewashing see above)	
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses	1	1	Entirely redrained, re-	
(ss. 97 to 100)			modelled, etc.	
Other offences				
(Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included				
in part 3 of this Report)				
Total ...	4	3	1	

LEICESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders—Sanitary Inspectors' Report.

YEAR 1910. COALVILLE URBAN DISTRICT.

Dairymen, Cowkeepers, and Purveyors of Milk. Milk Sellers.	{	{ No. in District 63. Outside District 13. Total 76.	
		{ No. Registered 76.	
		{ No. of Inspections of Premises, 4 special, a number of general inspections.	
		{ No. of Inspections during Milking Time, none.	
		{ No. of Premises requiring Whitewashing, Cleansing, &c., 4.	
Premises with Well Water Supply.	{	{ No. in which requirements of Sanitary Authority were carried out, 3. One case to discontinue dairying altogether on March 31st, 1911.	
		{ No. of Premises requiring Structural or Sanitary Improvements, 1.	
		{ No in which requirements of Sanitary Authority were carried out, see above case.	
		{ Have Regulations been adopted? Yes (end of 1907).	
		{ No. of, 64. (12 have town water, rest mainly outside range of water mains.)	
Dairymen, Cowkeepers, and Purveyors of Milk. Butter & Cheese Makers.	{	{ No of, from which water analysed —	
		{ Results of Analysis. { Good —	
		{ Passable —	
		{ Condemned —	
		{ No. in District. Registered where they have complied with the above.	
	{	{ No. Inspection of Premises. They have not been informed that they are exempt.	

LEONARD L. BALDWIN, *Sanitary Inspector.*

[G.F.H.]

3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.*	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.																Inspections of out- workers' premises.	Outwork in Unwholesome Premises, Section 108.	Outwork in infected premises, (ss. 109, 110.)
	Lists received from employers.						Addresses of Out- workers.‡		Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.	Prosecutions.									
	Twice in the year.			Once in the year.			Received from other Councils.	Forwarded to other Councils.		fail to keep or permit in- spection of lists.	Failing to send lists.								
	Lists †	Outworkers† Con- trac'rs	Work- men.	Lists	Outworkers† Con- trac'rs	Work- men.													
Wearing Apparel— (1) making, etc. ...	4	Seam- ers	27 4	1		2	8												
(2) cleaning and washing ...																			
Lace, lace curtains and nets. .																			
Artificial flowers ..																			
Nets, other than wire nets ...																			
Tents ...																			
Sacks ...																			
Furniture and upholstery ...																			
Fur pulling ...																			
Feather sorting ...																			
Umbrellas, etc. ...																			
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c. ...																			
Paper, bags and boxes ...																			
Basket making ...																			
Brush making ...																			
Racquet and tennis balls ...																			
Stuffed toys ...																			
File making ...																			
Electro-plate ...																			
Cables and Chains ...																			
Anchors and grapnels ...																			
Cart gear ...																			
Locks, latches and keys ...																			
Pea picking ...																			
Total ...																			

Factories, in this district, manufacturing articles coming under the
Act do not employ "Outworkers."

Factories, in this district, manufacturing articles coming under the
Act do not employ "Outworkers."

* If an occupier gives out work of more than one of the classes specified in column 1 and subdivides his list in such a way as to show the number of workers in each class of work, the list shall be included among those in column 2 (or 5 as the case may be) against the principal class *only*, but the outworkers should be assigned in columns 3 and 4 (or 6 and 7) into their respective classes. A footnote should be added to show that this has been done.

† The figures required in columns 2, 3 and 4 are the *total* number of lists received from those employers who comply strictly with the statutory duty of sending *two* lists each year and of the entries of names of outworkers in those lists. The entries in column 2 must necessarily be *even* numbers, as there will be two lists for each employer—in some previous returns odd numbers have been inserted. The figures in columns 3 and 4 will usually be (approximately) double of the number of individual outworkers whose names are given, since in the February and August lists of the same employer the same outworker's name will often be repeated.

§ In view of the wide discrepancies found to exist between the totals in the two columns when the returns are added together, it is desired that care may be taken to give exact figures. Only those addresses should be counted which have actually been received from or forwarded to other Councils during the year covered by the report.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.

Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here.	Tailoring, Millinery, etc. ..	22
	Boot and Shoe making, etc. ...	5
	Joinery Cabinet making, etc. ...	5
	Bakehouses ...	19
	Miscellaneous	1
Total number of workshops on Register		— 52

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)	1 } Still in negotiation.
Other	1
Reports to H.M. Inspector	2
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	No underground Bakehouses
In use at end of the year	

Note.—The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (s. 132), requires the Medical Officer of Health in his Annual Report to the District Council to report specifically on the administration of that Act in workshops and workplaces, and to send a copy of his Annual Report, or so much of it as deals with this subject, to the Secretary of State (Home Office). If the Annual Report is presented otherwise than in print it is unnecessary to include in the copy sent to the Home Office the portions which do not relate to factories, workshops, workplaces or homework. The duties of Local Authorities and Medical Officer of Health under the Act 1901 are detailed in the Home Office Memorandum of December, 1904. A further Memorandum, on the Home Work Provisions of the Factory Act, was issued to all District Councils and Medical Officers of Health in October, 1906.

R. WYATT JAMIE,

February 8th, 1911.

Medical Officer of Health.